



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

appear. In primitive French versification the "masculine" rime-word was properly one ending in a consonant-sound (*tenebros, merveilllos*), the "feminine" rime-word one ending in a vowel-sound (*pertë, desertë*),—final vowels except Latin *a* (French *e*) having already disappeared. But in further course of time final consonants (*ténébreux, merveilleux*) and final *e*, as well (*perte, déserte*), became silent (final *e* at least virtually so). This new state of affairs, which is the one at present prevailing, exactly reverses the situation, so far as the relation of masculine and feminine rimes is concerned, the masculine rime in Modern French being one in which the rime-word ends in a vowel-sound (*sof, mot*), the feminine rime one in which it ends (virtually) in a consonant-sound (*sotte, motte*). (Certain classes of exceptions are only incidental and do not invalidate the general statement.) Such being the case, there seems to be no reason why the alternation of rimes such as English *so, now* and *sof, cot*, should not be resorted to by an ingenious translator as a suggestion, to the English ear, of a closely corresponding and necessary alternation—which, by the way, did not become established till the second half of the sixteenth century—in French. H. A. T.]

BRIEF MENTION.

The Eight Annual Convention of the Modern Language Association of America will be held at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., during the Christmas holidays of this year.

Students of early Italian have good reason for gratification at the recent appearance of Professor ERNESTO MONACI'S 'Crestomazia italiana dei primi secoli con prospetto delle flessioni grammaticali e glossario.' This is altogether the best collection in existence of the early material of the language. It consists of sixty-one selections of prose and verse, mostly the latter, commencing with that earliest fragment yet found: "*sao ko kelle terre, per kelle fini que ki contene, trenta anni le possette parte sancti benedicti*," words contained in a "Carta Capuana" of the year 960; and ending with "Rime e Prose di GUITTONE D'AREZZO," thirteenth century. The compiler has submitted the texts chosen to a criti-

cal comparison with the original MSS. and, when feasible, made complete collations. He has been particularly careful to include all the earliest remains. These are usually found mixed up with Latin. Up to and including the twelfth century they are both few and fragmentary, but linguistically in the highest degree interesting. This first fascicle, which contains 184 large octavo pages, is completely occupied with text. The following one, which we are led to understand will not be very long delayed, will contain the inflections and glossary referred to in the title. The work may be recommended as absolutely essential to any who are interested in the origins of Italian language and literature. Its value is indeed guaranteed by the name of the distinguished editor (Città di Castello: S. Lapi, 1889).

An instructive little monograph lies before us entitled "On Etruscan and Lybian Names: A Comparative Study" by the distinguished worker in American linguistics, Dr. DANIEL G. BRINTON of the University of Pennsylvania. In a paper presented last year before the American Philosophical Society, the learned writer offered certain considerations for the purpose of showing that the Etruscans were originally a colony of Lybians or Numidians from North Africa. Since this opinion was published, it has been confirmed indirectly by observations of special investigators touching resemblances of speech and customs between these two peoples, and the author proposes in the present article to adduce further evidence confirmatory of his view of this knotty race-question by instituting "a comparison between the proper names preserved in the oldest Lybian monuments and a series of similar names believed to be genuine Etruscan." He treats of Lybian epigraphy, Etruscan invasions of Egypt, names of divinities, names of persons, proper names from Corippus, and place-names. The material is drawn, of course, from the well-known works of DEECKE, FAIDHERBE, HALÉVY and others, but it is presented in so clear and attractive a light and the comparison of word-forms is so skillfully brought out, that the reader is impressed by the close similarity of verbal elements which, from a different point of view, might

not appear so strikingly related. While, therefore, the little pamphlet does not contain anything especially new, it is pleasing and suggestive.

It is announced that "the Fellows and the President of Harvard University have decided to establish a prize of two hundred and fifty dollars for the best English thesis. The prize is to be known as the G. B. SCHRIER Prize, and will be open for competition only to those who have been successful candidates for honors in English or in modern literature".

SANDEAU'S 'La Maison de Penarvon' is the latest novel in the 'Romans Choisis' series of W. R. Jenkins (New York, Boston: Schoenhof). In make-up and typographical execution it maintains the uniform excellence of its predecessors. 292 pp. 60 cts.

The same house sends Nos. 4 and 5 of its 'Classiques Français' with notes by Prof. SUMICHRAST, of Harvard. They are the 'Andromaque' of RACINE and the 'Horace' of CORNEILLE. The editing is well done, concentrating in the notes the essential part of the many classical commentaries on these two plays. 25 cts. each.

From the Pitt Press Series (Cambridge, England) come two most attractive text-books, 'Les Plaideurs' of RACINE and 'Les Précieuses ridicules' of MOLIÈRE. Both are excellently edited by that colleague *in partibus*, Dr. E. G. W. BRAUNHOLTZ. While the annotator has availed himself of previous material he has introduced much of his own, especially in the observations on verse in 'Les Plaideurs'. An innovation so far as we are aware, is an Index to the notes which bring the latter together in concise shape. The comments on the play of MOLIÈRE are more literary and historical while those on the comedy of RACINE are more decidedly grammatical and refer to the *Wellington College French Grammar* praised by Dr. BRAUNHOLTZ in his Preface, but which, we think, must be comparatively unknown in this country.

The most recent translation in the 'Great French Writers' series is LEON SAY'S 'Turgot' (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.). The English version, by Prof. M. B. ANDERSON, shows a gain in smoothness and idiomatic rendering

over the previous books. By a comparison of the pages of the original with those of the translation it is seen that the latter often unites the shorter French sentences and likewise at times rejects redundant expressions. As is the case in 'Montesquieu' of this series, the English edition has an Index, which is lacking in the French, and which renders the subject matter much more accessible to students of economics.

JANSSEN'S 'Gesammtindex zu KLUGE'S etymologischem Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache' (Strassburg: Trübner, 1890. 8vo., pp. 289.) is intended to render more accessible the wealth of etymological and historical material contained in KLUGE'S remarkably concise work. The 'Gesammtindex' contains, first, sixty lists of words in as many languages and dialects, with references to the German words under which they are mentioned in the dictionary, so that by this means KLUGE'S work can be made to serve to some extent the purposes of an etymological dictionary of Gothic, Old High German, Anglo-Saxon, English, Norse and other languages. Among the most useful indices is one of Modern German provincialisms and as a highly acceptable feature may be mentioned the insertion of proper names, particularly German names, in their alphabetical order; e. g., *Chlotilde, Uhländ*. After these word-lists follow indices of Indo-European and Germanic roots; and, finally, a 'Sachindex' of forty pages, which it is necessary to examine in order to realize what an amount of useful information not strictly etymological KLUGE'S work contains. It is embarrassing to decide which of the numerous attractive headings should be selected to give readers an idea of the completeness and general utility of this index, but among others may be mentioned: Aussterben alter Wörter; Genuswechsel; Kultur der Germanen; Lautgesetze (a useful tabular view of Indo-European and Germanic sound-changes); Lehnwörter; Neuentlehnung; Präfixe; Religion und mythologische Vorstellungen; Specifisch germanische, westgermanische, deutsche, hochdeutsche, niederdeutsche Wörter; Suffixe; Umdeutung; Verborgenreiben älterer Wörter; Veredelung und Verschlechterung der Bedeutung.—The

value of KLUGE's dictionary has been greatly enhanced by the painstaking labor of the compiler of this Index.

The Society for Publishing Old Northern Literature, of Copenhagen, announces that it is preparing a photo-type edition of the unique vellum *Codex Regius of the Earlier Edda*, arranged on the same plan as the Autotype edition of the "Beowulf," (Published for the Early English Text Society, 1882). This work which will be completed in the course of the year 1890, and the selling price of which will be 25 kroner (\$7.00) is offered to the members of the Society for 10 Kr. (\$2.75).

There is hardly any manuscript of greater interest to the students of Teutonic Philology than the *Codex Regius of the Earlier* (commonly called *Lamunder*) *Edda*; and it is not to be doubted that all Germanic students will eagerly avail themselves of this opportunity to secure so cheaply this edition, of which the Secretary of the Society, Dr. KAALUND, the Librarian of the Arnemagnean Manuscript collection, speaks in a private letter to a friend in this country in the following terms: "our phototype edition of the *Codex Regius of the Earlier Edda* promises—thanks to the application of the newest and most improved technical methods—to be very successful." Although BUGGE's edition will for a long time yet to come be the standard one, this can in no way detract from the interest of the present work, which will enable every scholar to judge for himself about the reading of the manuscript.

The regular dues for members of the society are 5 kr. (\$1.50) a year and for this sum all the publications of the Society are sent, postage free, to subscribers. Libraries and other institutions may become subscribers as well as private individuals. Thus it appears from the latest report that thirty-nine, chiefly University, libraries in Europe are among the members, but only one American, that of Harvard University. The publications for last year are: 'Laxdoela Saga,' first part, edited by Dr. KAALUND; 'Faeroe Islandic Anthology' (fourth part) with Literary and Grammatical Introduction and Glossary, by V. U. HAMMERSHAIMB, and lastly 'East Northern and Latin Mediæval Proverbs' by AXEL KOCK and

CARL OF PETERSENS, first part. The last mentioned publication is of special interest to the students of mediæval civilization. The first part contains a portion of the text of the Danish and Latin Proverb Collection of PEDER LAALE reprinted from the edition of 1506. A Similar Swedish collection will follow. Both the editors are well known as trustworthy scholars.

Dr. DANIEL G. BRINTON, the well-known scholar in all that pertains to the linguistics and archæology of the aborigines of this continent, has recently published a collection of essays and addresses which should be widely welcomed ('Essays of an Americanist.' Philadelphia: Porter and Coates). These chapters are classified under the following significant heads: (1) Ethnology and Archæology; (2) Mythology and Folk-lore; (3) Graphic Systems and Literature; (4) Linguistic. Several of these essays are here printed for the first time; others, we are told, "have been substantially rewritten," and are reclaimed from the more or less inaccessible places of their original appearance. The volume contains matter of highest importance for the scientific student of anthropology,—anthropology in that wide sense which embraces ethnology, psychology, archæology, history, language, and literature. The deep and sympathetic scholarship of Dr. BRINTON acts powerfully upon any mind that comes within range of its influence. That range of influence should be extended, and these essays are well adapted to the purpose. The object of this notice is to draw the attention of students of language to the value of the study of the American languages, as set forth by Dr. BRINTON. Not every philologist secures, under the restraints of academic and professional traditions, that broad outlook which may enable him to see the relation of his special domain of studies to a larger whole. The difference between the study of a literature and of literature, of a language and of language, is just the difference which often separates the true, profound and modest scholar from the narrow petulance and intolerance of feeble vision. The breadth of genuine scholarship is so wholesomely and suggestively represented in these essays that they will prove helpful to every earnest student of language and literature. Dr.

BRINTON'S volume should be read by every one that knows or ought to know the value of such a work as PAUL'S 'Principien,' or of the works of WILHELM VON HUMBOLDT and of STEINTHAL on the philosophy and the psychology of language.

It is a pleasure to announce that PAUL'S 'Principien' is now accessible in an English translation (Macmillan & Co.). The translator, Professor H. A. STRONG of Liverpool, has indeed not attempted that adaptation of English illustrations which would certainly have increased the interest and value of the text for the student of English, but he has made a good direct translation of a book written in difficult German—a service, in this instance, too important to be obscured by any measure of fault-finding.

Where only a brief course in Middle High German can be given, Dr. W. GOLTHER'S 'Nibelungen und Kudrun in Auswahl' (Stuttgart: Göschen) may be used to advantage. It contains an outline of Middle High German grammar and prosody, about 600 stanzas of the Nibelungenlied suitably selected (with an introduction), "Der hürnen Seyfried," about 450 selected stanzas of "Kudrun," (with an introduction), and a vocabulary. The little volume is well printed and neatly bound, and the price very low.

Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. have issued 'A New German Dictionary' by ELIZABETH WEIR, originally published in England. For a book of its size (1112 pp. small 8vo) it is unusually complete, especially in the matter of idioms, a very large number of which are correctly rendered. The typography, such an important matter in a dictionary, is good, but the press-work does not seem to be of uniform quality in all parts of the book. The low price places this excellent aid within the reach of all students.

The *Open Court* (Chicago) for December 12, contains a treatment of the fundamental problem, in regard to speech, of "The Difference between Man and Animal," by PROF. F. MAX MÜLLER; the same Journal for Dec. 19th, has "No Mystery in Language" by the same celebrated author; the number for January 30 (1890) contains "Goethe and the Marriage Re-

lation," by Prof. CALVIN THOMAS of the Univ. of Michigan; the number for Feb. 27 contains an article by Prof. ERNST HAECKEL "Goethe on Evolution."—The *Academy* (Syracuse) for January, pp. 565-571, has an article on "Instruction in Language," by T. H. CASTOR of Charlestown, Mass.—The *Dial* (Chicago) for December has a review of DU CHAILLU'S 'The Viking Age,' by RASMUS B. ANDERSON; *ibidem*, March, "Henrik Ibsen," by W. E. SIMONDS.—The *Transactions of the American Philological Association*, 1888, vol. xix, contains the following articles: "On the Impersonal Verb," by DR. JULIUS GOEBEL; "The 'Continued Allegory' in the First Book of the Fairy Queen," by J. ERNEST WHITNEY; "Standard English: its Pronunciation, How Learned," by Prof. FRANCIS A. MARCH.

PERSONAL.

Dr. JAMES MORGAN HART, Professor of Modern Languages and Literatures in the University of Cincinnati, has been called to the chair of Rhetoric and English philology recently established in Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.

Professor FREDERICK SPENCER of University College, N. Wales, has announced for the next session a course of ten lectures on "The Origin and Development of the French National Epic." The series will run as follows: 1. Introductory; 2. The Poetry of the Franks; 3. History and Legend; 4. The Royal Cycle; 5. The Song of Roland; 6. The Songs of Feudalism; Renaut de Montauban; 7. The Southern Cycle; 8. Extra-Cycle Poems; 9. The French National Epic in its relation to the Literature of Europe; 10. Style of the Chansons de Geste.

Dr. JOHN E. MATZKE of Bowdoin College is preparing for D. C. Heath & Co. (Boston) an edition of 'Hernani,' in which will be given full literary, historical and grammatical notes.

Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM DUNLAP has been recently elected Professor of the English Language and Literature at the University of Kansas, where, during the past two years, he has been associated with the instruction in English. Previous to his relations with this institution, Professor DUNLAP was for four years a graduate student of English at the Johns Hopkins University.